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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION RECEIVED

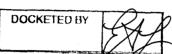
Arizona Corporation Commission **COMMISSIONERS** Susan Bitter Smith, Chairman

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AZ CORP COMPTANT DOCKET CONTROL



IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY FOR APPROVAL OF NET METERING COST SHIFT SOLUTION.

Docket No. E-01345A-13-0248

ORIGINAL

INITIAL BRIEF OF THE JOINT SOLAR PARTIES

The Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA)¹ and the Arizona Solar Energy Industries Association (AriSEIA)² submit this initial brief in response to the April 28, 2015, Procedural Order in this docket.

I. Considering APS' April 2nd filing prior to a rate case does not serve the public interest

The April 28th Procedural Order asked "whether any portion of APS' April 2, 2015 filing must be considered in a rate case." SEIA and AriSEIA believe that APS' filing must be considered in a rate case to avoid the potential for rates that are unjust and unreasonable. As the Arizona Supreme Court found in Scates, piecemeal approaches to setting rates are "fraught with potential abuse." ³ Moreover, nearly every party to this proceeding (including the Commission)⁴ other than APS has expressed a preference for handling this issue in a rate case. Thus, we believe the

SEIA is the national solar energy trade association. The comments contained in this filing represent the AriSEIA is a nonprofit trade association, representing local and national companies whose mission is to promote policies that promote greater use of solar energy in Arizona.

Scates v. Arizona Corp. Comm'n, 118 Ariz. 531, 573 P.2d 612 (App. 1978).

See Decision No. 73183, page 26, P 99.

²⁷ | ⁵ See Article 15, Sec. 3 ⁶ This is further clarifie

⁶ This is further clarified in R14-3-109 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure ⁷ Decision No. 73183

Commission must consider the April 2nd proposal in a rate case since doing so is the best way to serve the public interest.

II. The Commission has no obligation to consider APS' April 2nd filing prior to a rate case SEIA and AriSEIA submit that no portion of APS' filing *must* be considered prior to a rate case. Under Arizona's Constitution, the Commission has broad authority to set utility rates and charges. ⁵ This includes the ability to dismiss a rate application or defer it until a more appropriate time (e.g. during a rate case). ⁶ Thus, the Commission has discretion to fully deliberate this matter and pursue the most prudent course of action at the most appropriate time.

III. APS proposal would deny the Commission and the parties the opportunity to address the merits of NEM on the basis of full facts

Both APS' 2013 Application and its April 2, 2015, filing hinge on the notion that the cost shift issue is an urgent problem that cannot wait to be addressed in its next rate case. This line of reasoning may have been credible in the 2013 application since APS was then subject to the stay-out provision of its 2012 Rate Case Settlement Agreement. However, this claim is no longer valid. SEIA and AriSEIA note that April 2, 2015, is the exact same day that APS would have been eligible to file its 60-day Notice of Intent to File a Rate Case under its 2012 Settlement Agreement. This underscores the fact that APS had a clear choice: either to file its "Motion to Reset," or to file a general rate case. APS chose the former, in spite of the fact that most parties to this proceeding, including the Commission, have agreed that a rate case is the best venue to hear this matter. A rate case would allow for more complete evidence to be entered into the record and for a more robust toolbox of solutions. Moreover, the Commission even suggested in Decision No. 74202 that APS should make its next rate filing as soon as

possible.⁸ Now that the preferred rate case option is available, it's unclear why APS would make a concerted effort avoid it. Some possible reasons APS might have incentive to delay a rate case include:

- The utility is currently overearning;
- A desire to decrease the ability of the solar industry to participate in addressing these issues utilizing rate design;
- A desire to wait for large new investments to come online so they can be included in rate-base.

Whatever the reasons, APS appears to want it "both ways:" on the one hand the company is claiming that there is an urgent problem and a rate case can't come soon enough to resolve it. On the other hand, the Company appears to be trying to avoid a rate case, even though there is broad agreement that this would be the ideal venue for resolving this issue. If APS were sincere about seeking a robust solution for its customers, it would file a rate case as soon as possible.

IV. APS' motion relies on disputed facts that can only be resolved in a rate case

SEIA and AriSEIA believe the purported urgency of this matter is also overstated in terms of the size of the cost shift that APS claims. In support of its motion, APS' claims that "evidence in this docket shows, each DG installation shifts approximately \$804 annually" and uses this fact to justify accelerated action prior to a rate case. SEIA and AriSEIA dispute the \$804 figure as fact, and recognizes that other parties to this proceeding found the cost shift to be significantly lower and in some cases even negative. The true urgency of any cost shift problem is directly tied to the veracity of these numbers. However, the veracity of APS' claims can only be adequately resolved through a rate case in which the utility's costs are clearly identified and allocated.

⁸ Decision No. 74202, P 56

⁹ See Crossborder Energy, *The Benefts and Costs of Solar Distributed Generation for Arizona Public Service*, dated May 8, 2013, and filed in this docket on July 2, 2013.

¹¹ *Id.* at Page 27, P 104; ¹² See Decision No. 74702

³ See Decision No. 74202, Page 28, P 3

¹⁰ Decision No. 74202, Page 23, P 81

V. APS' request attempts to extend the interim solution beyond the period the Commission intended

It's clear from Decision No. 74202 that the Commission contemplated the LFCR DG adjustment to be a temporary measure that would only be in effect until APS' next full rate case had concluded. It's also clear that the Commission expected the time until APS' next rate filing to be relatively short, stating that it "will require APS to file at the earliest date consistent with our order in Decision No. 73183." SEIA and AriSEIA recognize that this filing requirement was subsequently modified, however the Commission gave no indication in this Order that it would consider subsequent LFCR DG proposals in lieu of rate cases indefinitely. As noted earlier, APS was eligible to file its 60-day Notice on April 2, 2015. Thus, at the time of APS April 2nd filing, the window of time for considering further adjustments to the LFCR DG – as originally contemplated – would have been nearing its end. It's not clear that the Commission anticipated considering any further LFCR DG adjustments in this proceeding beyond the point in time when rate case could be filed. Indeed, Decision No. 74202 concluded "it is in the public interest to consider these matters further in Arizona Public Service Company's next general rate case." Thus, SEIA contends that APS' Motion is not in the public interest and is not aligned with the findings and conclusions of the Commission in Decision No. 74202.

VI. It is premature for any Arizona utility to alter its net metering rates for solar customers before the Commission's Value of Distributed Generation (DG) proceeding has concluded

Inherent in APS' proposal are many assumptions about how unrecovered fixed costs from DG are ultimately shifted to non-DG customers. This narrow focus on costs does not capture any potential benefits that are also transferred to non-DG customers and may serve to offset some or all of the alleged cost-shift. A truly equitable treatment of APS' members would consider the

full spectrum of costs *and* benefits that DG provides. Pursuant to Decision No. 74202, the Commission established the Value of DG proceeding ¹⁴ specifically to address these types of questions and to "help inform future Commission policy on the value and costs that Distributed Generation brings to the grid." However, this proceeding has not concluded, nor has the Commission issued any decisions or guidance as part of this investigation. Any decisions to alter tariffs for solar customers fundamentally reflect the Commission's perspective on the value of distributed generation. Thus the conclusions of the Value of DG proceeding are a critical input to any such decision. Therefore, SEIA believes it is premature to hear APS' motion – or any other application related to net metering – until the Value of DG proceeding has concluded.

VII. Conclusion: the most prudent option is to defer this proposal to a rate case

Nearly every party to this proceeding 16 other than APS prefers this for this issue to be heard

in a rate case, including the Commission. A rate case would provide a more complete body

complete toolbox of solutions. The Commission already stated its preference to ultimately

resolve this issue in a rate case, and concluded that it would be in the public interest to do

so. ¹⁷ There is no obligation for the Commission to consider this proposal prior to the rate

filing. Additionally, there is currently no restriction on APS filing a Notice of Intent to File a

Rate Case. For all of these reasons, SEIA believes the Commission must only consider APS'

of evidence than this proceeding has been able to offer to date and would also provide a more

April 2, 2015 motion in a rate case.

¹⁷ *Id*.

¹⁴ Docket No. E-00000J-14-0023

Decision No. 74202, Finding of Fact No. 53

¹⁶ A partial list of Parties supporting the rate case option include: Arizona Corporation Commission Staff (Staff), The Alliance for Solar Choice (TASC), Arizona Solar Deployment Alliance (ASDA), Arizona Residential Utility Consumers Office (AZRUCO), Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA), Western Resource Advocates (WRA), Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC), Arizona Solar Solar Energy Industries Association (AriSEIA),

Respectfully submitted this 22nd day of May 2015,

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By Sheil Stolle

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